

Skull : greatest length 109 ; condylo-basal length 106 ; front of canine to back of m^2 49.5 ; antero-posterior diameter of m^1 externally 7.

Hab. N. Somaliland. Type from near Berbera.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 97. 8. 9. 10. Original number 1. Collected 3rd December, 1896, and presented by Dr. A. E. Atkinson. Five specimens examined.

There is always much variability in the colour of these foxes, but the harsher fur, the increase in the grey of the sides of the back, and the decrease of the ochraceous along the spine are so generally characteristic of the Somali specimens in comparison with the Egyptian as to make a subspecific name for the former advisable.

XXVIII.—*Platymycterus*, a new Genus of Asiatic Curculionidæ (Coleopt.). By GUY A. K. MARSHALL, D.Sc.

THE genus *Corigetus*, Desbr.,* belongs to Lacordaire's group *Cyphicerides*, and, as defined by Faust (Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1890, p. 67), comprises a number of Oriental species. As it stands at present, it obviously contains various discordant elements, and will no doubt eventually be broken up into several genera. It is here proposed to separate off from it a small and homogeneous group of species that are related to *Corigetus jeæ*, Fst., a native of Burma and Assam.

PLATYMYCTERUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum broad, almost flat above and lying in the same plane with the forehead, the sides straight or only slightly dilated at the apex ; the scrobes short, apical and completely dorsal in position, subtriangular, broadly and abruptly delimited behind, the basal width almost equal to the length, and the space between them equal to or less than half the width of the forehead ; the process forming the covering of the antennal socket convex, bare and shiny, appearing almost as if it were the actual condyle of the antenna ; the epistome short, deeply and angularly emarginate in front, its hind margin forming a low rounded ridge, not sharply carinate, the angle being a right angle or less and ending a little

* Desbrochers, 'Abeille,' xi. 1873, p. 746 (1874) ; Faust, Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1885, p. 167 ; Reitter, Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1900, p. 62.

behind the middle of the scrobes ; mandibles each bearing three setæ ; mentum with two long and four shorter setæ. Prothorax strongly narrowed from base to apex, the sides almost straight or but slightly rounded, not constricted at the base or apex, the base very deeply bisinuate ; the post-ocular lobes very feeble or obsolete, with a fringe of short vibrissæ ; the front coxæ only slightly nearer to the front margin of the prosternum than to the hind. Elytra with very oblique shoulders ; insects winged. Corbels of hind tibiæ entirely open and without any internal carina.

In addition to the genotype, *P. feæ*, Fst., three other previously described species must be included in this genus, namely, *Corigetus armiger*, Fst., *C. turkestanicus*, Fst., and *Platytrachelus marmoratus*, Fst. (*Corigetus kirghisicus*, Fst.), all from Central Asia.

Corigetus (sens. str.) was founded on a Siberian species, *C. marmoratus*, Desbr., and will probably prove to be a purely Palearctic genus. From *Platymycterus* it differs principally in the structure of the rostrum. The scrobes are not so entirely dorsal in position, being linear (more than twice as long as broad), extending for fully half the length of the rostrum and becoming gradually shallower behind, without any abrupt transverse delimitation ; the upper edge of the scrobe is carinate and curves round to the middle of its base, thence running back towards the middle of the front margin of the eye ; the scrobes are widely separated, the space between them being four-fifths the width of the forehead ; the hind margin of the epistome is sharply carinate ; the mentum bears only four setæ ; the upper surface of the rostrum is strongly raised behind and stands high above the depressed and flattened forehead ; the prothorax is not subconical, the sides being rounded and constricted near the base and apex.

In *Cyrtepistomus*, Mshl. (Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) xii. 1913, p. 186), and *Cyphicerus*, Schh., the scrobes are ill-defined posteriorly ; the prothorax is not or only slightly narrower at the apex than at the base, the basal margin being subtruncate or very shallowly bisinuate ; in the former genus the mentum bears four setæ, in the latter it bears only two and the corbels of the hind tibiæ contain a well-marked carina.

The following is a key to the species at present known to me :—

- 1 (6). Joint 2 of funicle longer than 1.
- 2 (5). Colour green below and brown or grey above, with a green patch round the

- scutellum; the faint transverse carina on the rostrum that limits the interscrobal area behind straight or only slightly angulated.
- 3 (4). The carina and furrows on the rostrum well developed; the shoulders of the elytra obtusely angulated and prominent; the spiculum of the male genitalia very slender, no thicker than the struts of the median lobe. *fecæ*, Fst.
- 4 (3). The furrows on the rostrum very shallow and the carinæ much reduced; the shoulders rounded and much less prominent; the spiculum stout, nearly three times as broad as the struts *deceptor*, sp. n.
- 5 (2). Colour uniformly green; the transverse carina on the rostrum strongly angulated and the furrows deep *himalayanus*, sp. n.
- 6 (1). Joint 2 of funicle equal to or a little shorter than 1.
- 7 (12). The scaling on the intervals of the elytra broken up by irregular bare transverse lines.
- 8 (9). The distance between the two discal carinæ on the rostrum at the base but little greater than the space between each carina and the eye nearest to it, the central carina indistinct and hidden by scales; striæ on the elytra quite straight and regular *marmoratus*, Fst.
- 9 (8). The distance between the carinæ at least twice as great as that between each carina and the adjacent eye; the central carina distinct and bare; some of the striæ on the elytra rather wavy or irregular.
- 10 (11). Rostrum evidently shorter than its basal width and slightly widened at the apex *armiger*, Fst.
- 11 (10). Rostrum almost as long as its basal width, gradually narrowed from base to apex, its sides quite straight. *turkestanicus*, Fst.
- 12 (7). Scaling on intervals of elytra continuous.
- 13 (14). Colouring grey or brown; shoulders prominent, the humeral slope forming a well-marked angle with the side of the prothorax *mæstus*, sp. n.
- 14 (13). Colouring uniform metallic green; shoulders reduced, the humeral slope forming almost a continuous line with the side of the prothorax.
- 15 (16). Punctures in the striæ of the elytra very fine and close; apical spines of tibiæ pale; the two basal joints of the funicle equal *kashmirensis*, sp. n.
- 16 (15). Punctures on the elytra rather widely spaced; apical spines of tibiæ dark; joint 1 of funicle a little longer than 2. *sjöstedti*, sp. n.

1. *Platymycterus feæ*, Fst.

Corigetus feæ, Fst. Ann. Mus. Civ. Genova, xxxiv. 1894, p. 201 (1895).

BURMA; ASSAM.

2. *Platymycterus deceptor*, sp. n.

♂. Black, the upper surface covered with dense brownish-grey scaling, except for a small spot of metallic green on and round the scutellum; the lower parts and the apex of the elytra entirely metallic green, that colour extending up to the 6th stria on the basal half of the elytra, and as far as the 4th on the upper part of the declivity; the prothorax with a narrow bare central line, and an indistinct broader thinly-scaled stripe on each side; legs with grey scales having a coppery reflexion.

Head with a very shallow transverse impression across the forehead; the central fovea deep and the rostral carina continued distinctly up to it. *Rostrum* about as long as broad, its sides almost straight and parallel, the space between the scrobe and the eye much longer than the scrobe, the upper surface with the central carina low and bare throughout, the furrows very shallow, the two discal carinæ feeble, strongly divergent behind and running almost to the inner margin of the eye, the anterior transverse carina evanescent. *Antennæ* with the joint 2 of the funicle about one-fourth longer than 1. *Prothorax* as long as its width at the apex, gently convex longitudinally, slightly rounded at the sides, with deep separated punctures and a narrow impunctate central line in the basal half. *Elytra* with the shoulders reduced and very obliquely rounded; the punctures in the dorsal striæ deep and closely set, but diminishing behind, those in the lateral striæ smaller and more widely separated, each puncture containing a minute recumbent seta; a shallow transverse impression across the base, the intervals almost flat, much broader than the striæ, and each with a row of short scale-like recumbent setæ.

The 8th abdominal tergite of the ♂ with the sculptured dorsal area transversely impressed and bounded in front by a distinct dark carina; the apical excavation very deep, both its upper and lower edges deeply sinuate. The ædeagus with a very long narrow cylindrical sac, which in repose is folded twice on itself and is one-third longer than the struts of the median lobe, only the terminal half being closely set with minute spines; the spiculum is very stout, being nearly

three times as thick as the median struts, while the stalk of the tegmen is about as broad as the broadest part of the latter.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm., breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

INDIA: W. Almora Division, Kumaon, vii. 1917 (*H. G. Champion*).

Extremely similar to *P. feæ*, which it quite resembles in form and colour; but, apart from the characters mentioned in the key, that species differs in the following respects:—The forehead is simply flattened and not impressed, and the central carina of the rostrum does not extend on to it; the eyes are slightly less convex; the prothorax is rather narrower in front, so that the length is greater than the apical width, and the bare central line is more rugosely punctate; the punctures on the elytra are rather larger and less closely set; the 8th abdominal tergite of the ♂ has no transverse impression or carina; the cylindrical sac of the ædeagus is not longer than the much more slender median struts, and is clothed with spines for four-fifths of its length beyond the median lobe; the external angles at the apex of the median lobe are more obtuse, and the central process is more blunt.

3. *Platymycterus himalayensis*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Extremely similar in structure to the two foregoing species, but readily distinguished superficially by the uniform green colouring of the whole body.

In *P. feæ* the eyes are almost as broadly rounded behind as in front, and the wrinkles on the sides of the rostrum are quite longitudinal, whereas in the present species the eyes are markedly narrower behind and the wrinkles on the rostrum are distinctly oblique. It differs also in having the sulci of the rostrum noticeably deeper, and the transverse carina behind the interscrobial area is strongly angulated; the punctures on the prothorax are less numerous, and the postocular lobes are a little more evident. In the 8th abdominal tergite of the ♂ the upper edge of the apical excavation forms a much more obtuse granulate ridge, which is much less deeply sinuated. In the male genitalia the spiculum is very stout (as in *P. deceptor*); the uneverted sac extends for about one-third its length beyond the struts of the median lobe and is broadly inflated at about two-thirds its length, thence tapering rapidly to the apex; the clothing of spines is confined mainly to the distal half and a patch close to the median lobe.

Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm., breadth 3 mm.

INDIA: Kulu, Punjab.

4. *Platymycterus marmoratus*, Fst.

Platytrachelus marmoratus, Fst. Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross. xvi. 1882,
p. 303.

Corigetus khirgisisicus, Fst. Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1885, p. 170.

TRANSCASPIA.

5. *Platymycterus armiger*, Fst.

Corigetus armiger, Fst. Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1885, p. 173.

E. BOKHARA.

6. *Platymycterus turkestanicus*, Fst.

Corigetus turkestanicus, Fst. Deut. Ent. Zeit. 1885, p. 174.

7. *Platymycterus mæstus*, sp. n.

♀. Colour black, with dense sandy grey or brownish scaling above and below. Sometimes with a faint pinkish metallic reflexion; three very indistinct darker stripes on the prothorax.

Head with the eyes much flatter than in any other species. *Rostrum* as long as broad, the sides straight and almost parallel, the scrobe evidently shorter than the space between it and the eye, the dorsal sulci moderately deep, the two discal carinæ only slightly diverging behind, the base of each being a little nearer to the eye than to the central carina, the lateral area in front of the eye longitudinally wrinkled. *Antennæ* with the two basal joints of the funicle equal. *Prothorax* with the sides straight from the base for four-fifths the length, then slightly curved in at the apex, the apical width about equal to the length of the side, the basal margin not quite so deeply sinuate as in *P. feæ* and the postocular lobe distinctly more pronounced; the punctation closer, but partly concealed by the very dense scaling, with a rounded impression on each side behind the middle and no denuded central line, the longitudinal outline almost flat. *Elytra* with well-marked angulate shoulders, the humeral slope forming a strong angle with the side of the prothorax; the punctures in the striæ narrow and elongate, each containing a minute recumbent seta, striæ 5 and 6 almost or quite uniting at the base; the intervals gently convex, with short recumbent scale-like setæ.

Length 6-7 mm., breadth $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 mm.

INDIA (no exact locality).

8. *Platymycterus kashmirensis*, sp. n.

♀. Colour black, with uniform metallic-green scaling above and below.

Like a very small specimen of *P. himalayensis*, but differing as follows:—The eyes almost equally rounded in front and behind; the discal carinæ on the rostrum subparallel and no trace of a transverse carina; the antennæ with the two basal joints of the funicle equal, and the scape clothed only with hair-like scales; the prothorax more transverse, the apical width being slightly greater than the length of the side, the apical margin distinctly sinuate in the middle, the basal sinuations less deep, the upper surface more closely punctate and with a small rounded impression on each side behind the middle; the elytra with the shoulders less prominent, the striæ very closely and finely punctate, stria 6 ceasing at some distance from the base, the intervals almost flat.

Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ –5 mm., breadth $1\frac{7}{8}$ – $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

KASHMIR: Sonamarg, 8000 feet (*T. R. D. Bell*).

9. *Platymycterus sjöstedti*, sp. n.

♂ ♀. Colour dark piceous, with dense metallic-green scaling above and below; the head and legs generally pinkish, and sometimes there is a flush of the same colour on the disc of the elytra.

Head with forehead much broader than in any other species, the frontal width being twice as great as the length of the eye. *Rostrum* a little broader than long, somewhat dilated anteriorly, the genæ being rounded, the space between the eye and the hind margin of the scrobe only slightly longer than the scrobe itself, the dorsal area impressed, its lateral carinæ subparallel or slightly divergent behind, the lateral area with deep oblique wrinkles in front of the eye. *Antennæ* with joint 1 of the funicle slightly longer than 2. *Prothorax* broader than long, strongly narrowed from base to apex, the sides almost straight, the upper surface with numerous separated punctures plainly visible through the scaling and a faint fovea on each side behind the middle, without any trace of a central carina. *Elytra* with the shoulders very much reduced, the sides subparallel from there to beyond the middle, the apices slightly divergent, the striæ with narrow elongate separated punctures which

scarcely diminish behind, the suture slightly elevated behind, and the posterior declivity steep.

Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{4}$ mm., breadth $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

INDIA: Dehra Dun, United Provinces (*Ollenbach*); Pusa (Pusa Coll.); and Chota Nagpur, Bengal (*Cardon*).

Dedicated to Prof. Dr. Yngve Sjöstedt, of Stockholm, to whom I have been indebted for the loan of numerous types in the past.

XXIX. — *Descriptions of New Pyralidæ of the Subfamily Pyraustinæ.* By Sir GEORGE F. HAMPSON, Bart., F.Z.S., &c.

[Continued from p. 136.]

(33 b) *Lamprosema inglorialis*, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and abdomen pale grey-brown; palpi blackish, whitish in front towards base and the 3rd joint whitish; pectus, legs, and ventral surface of abdomen white tinged with brown. Fore wing pale grey-brown faintly tinged with reddish and irrorated with darker brown; an indistinct curved dark antemedial line; a narrow blackish discoidal lunule; a slight dark terminal line; cilia grey-brown with a fine whitish line at base. Hind wing pale grey-brown faintly tinged with reddish and irrorated with darker brown; a slight dark terminal line; cilia pale grey-brown with a fine whitish line at base; the underside white tinged with brown.

Hab. CAMEROONS, Ja R., Bitje (*Bates*), 1 ♂, 1 ♀ type. *Exp.* 26 mm.

(38 a) *Lamprosema hottentota*, n. n.

Nacoleia fusalis, Hmps. A. M. N. H. (8) ix. p. 442 (1912); nec *Thysanodesma fusalis*, Warr. A. M. N. H. (6) xvii. p. 142 (1896).

Hab. CAPE COLONY.

(40 a) *Lamprosema svezeyi*, n. n.

Omiodes meyricki, Svezey, Honolulu Sugar Planters' Bull. v. p. 24, fig. (Aug. 1907); nec *Merotoma meyricki*, Swinh. (Jan. 1907).

Hab. HAWAII.

(46 a) *Lamprosema lateritialis*, sp. n.

Head, thorax, and abdomen yellow tinged with rufous; palpi white in front at base; pectus, legs, and ventral surface of abdomen